

ANACOSTIA'S CHARMS.

POINTED OUT BY A VERY FRIENDLY HAND.

A Little Bit of History—Origin of the Name—Fine Views of the City and Suburbs Obtained From Anacostia's Hills—Prominent Residents.

If Anacostia was within ten miles of New York or Boston, its natural attractions would have alone made it famous, and a place to be coveted by the speculator as a good investment. But lying close as it does to the beautiful Capital City, with only a ribbon of water between, it is comparatively unknown, interesting as it is historically, as well as for its natural beauties. The charming bit of river from which the little town takes its name, is fed from both its source and mouth. It drains a portion of Maryland, where natural springs flow into it, and it is the right arm of the Potomac sweeping eastward, and is daily flushed by tides from three to five feet high. Anacostia is one mile within the radius of the District line, but close enough for its population—made to be deeply interested in the political commotion going on yearly just outside the circle that environs her and while her citizens cannot vote, they take a deep interest in Maryland politics, and use all their influence of voice pen, and presence on election days to carry on the fight for success. Anacostia proper has a white population who are, outside of the Government clerk circles, Democratic to a man. Hillsdale, Potomac City and Garfield, not far away, are colored settlements and all go Republican in sentiment.

In the early time before Washington was a city save on paper, Anacostia was an Indian town occupied by a band of Powtownmies. The name Anacostia is a corruption of, or modification of an Indian word, and means on the coast. Although the little cluster of towns on the Maryland side of the river, was, during the late unpleasantness, for postal convenience classed as Uniontown, when the cruel war was over, the citizens petitioned to have the original name restored to the spot office, and it was done. They saw to it that the horse cars and grocers wagons each bore the old-new word immediately, and any man or woman who now asks about affairs in Uniontown never gets an answer—the contempt and disgust of an original Anacostian being too deep for utterance.

During the war fortifications bristled over these circling hills, and Fort Stanton, the lordliest of them all, still stands a dismantled monument of that sanguinary time. General Howard, then in command of the slave refugees, made arrangements with the Government to furnish a bit of land and material to each householder for a small homestead for these helpless wards of the nation; and with much native insight, if not wisdom, these sons of Ham proceeded to pitch their cabins and plant their truck gardens on the very loveliest of nature's domain within the District of Columbia. It is an old saw that "The lame and the lazy are always provided for by a kindly Providence." These refugees were lame enough specimens of humanity, heaven knows, in those days, and not a few of them were too lazy to work, many of which characteristics appear in this generation of young men, who still play ball all summer while wives and mothers buy the bread by day's work or over the tubs. All the same, these sons of Ham are cute enough when it comes to bargaining for their lands. They are attached to them, and if anybody wants them he must pay well. Nobody does want it in single parcels, but some day along will come a wise syndicate with a pocketful of cash, which will swoop up the whole section. What views of the river they command, and of the city unsurpassed in beauty and variety with hill and dale thrown in. People who have taste and artistic leanings, with an ardent love of nature and who can afford enough elegant leisure to enjoy it, one day will rejoice to possess these lovely environs of Anacostia. That is hardly prophesy it is so clearly to be seen.

Let me throw in a pen sketch from my window on Woodbine Terrace. To my left jut out a bold, green promontory of the Asylum grounds, on which there is a delightful drive. Just beyond it one can count the houses in Fairfax. At this point on the water the Potomac and Anacostia kiss each other and go diving on together in loving companionship to the sea. It looks like a lake from this point and white sails flutter in the morning breeze like a flock of swans. Or, during the day the ferries, the big steamers or the shipping fly back and forth, giving a thousand pictures worthy an artist's pencil. A little farther up the river one sees the portico of Arlington gleaming yellow through the trees, while the tower of Fort Meyer is just beyond. In the bright light of morning Georgetown College sits like a castle in the distance, with the white rim of the receiving reservoir glistening in the background of hill and sky. The old observatory comes into view, with old Sol saluting its dome, which reflects back his golden beam with a silvery smile. The shaft of the Washington monument shines white as milk, or tipped in rose pink as the fogs and mists shroud the city from view, or float round it like a black cloak which it flings off with a swift presenting a series of weird and unique effects. The picturesque pile of the Smithsonian group of buildings with the classic lines of the War Department, Treasury, Patent Office and other public buildings fill the foreground. The Soldiers' Home tower, Howard University and lastly, but most beautiful of all, the dome of the Capitol adds its bell-like aspect of charm to a scene of unrivalled loveliness, within which scope lies all the great buildings of the Capital City. To come back to the river. All the five bridges that span the two rivers are in view, from Benning's to the storied Long Bridge that unites Washington with the Virginia shore.

Some of the most charming bits of scenery that have been painted by our home artists

have been from studies on the Anacostia. Nearly all that is individual in Max Weyl's style is evolved from peculiar "bits" that emphasize her beauties. E. C. Messer, the artist, and my near neighbor, finds a never-ending series of studies in the vicinity of his home at Claremont.

The Anacostians are not a fashionable or specially worldly people, but they are appreciative. The little town is a business centre. No suburban place within the District has half its business enterprise. It has lodges of Odd Fellows, Masons and Rechabites, with temperance organizations, W. C. T. U., Bands of Hope and clubs galore. Boat-houses afford water sport, while it is on the flats of the up-stream that a gunners' paradise is found for reed-birds. Its streets are well paved, its homes set within shrubberies and well-kept lawns. Among her distinguished citizens is the Hon. Frederick Douglass, who lives in a picturesque spot known as "The Cedars," and tradition says the former owner, by will, forbade the place ever being occupied by a colored man. The Griswold estate is another charming place, and "Fairview," owned by Mr. M. G. Lee, and many other tasteful homes indicate the kind of society that can afford to live contentedly in the midst of beauty that is comparatively unknown to fame or fashion, and that has not yet been found out by the syndicate men. E. L. S.

GOOD FOR LE DROIT PARK.

A Boom Likely to Follow the Removal of the Fence and the Improvements.

The immediate effect of the decision in the Le Droit Park Fence case which declared the streets in that subdivision to be public property, is the preparation being made by the Engineer Department of the District Government to carry out the improvements there for which \$27,000 was appropriated by the last Congress. The use of \$5,000 of this amount has already been lost owing to the failure to reach a decision before the end of the fiscal year. The result of these improvements cannot help but be greatly beneficial to that neighborhood, and a consequent "boom" is expected there. The most important work will be the completion of Linden street, across which the fence was erected. The opening of this street will give the best outlet from the city in that vicinity, and if still further opened, will give a new drive to Soldiers' Home. As it is, Linden street will be a means of reaching Seventh street extended without the necessity of passing out Seventh street itself, the condition of which is very bad. For the completion of the improvement of Linden street as far as Maple \$2,000 was appropriated, and for grading and regulating it as far north as College street \$6,000 additional was allowed. For the further improvement of Maple avenue \$12,000 was set apart, and for the completion of the paving of Larch street \$2,000 more was added. Another factor which will enter largely into the advanced value in the Park will be the subdivision of the Moore tract, which adjoins it on the east side, and which was recently purchased by a syndicate. This work will probably be begun in the fall.

A PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Dr. Hammett Wants One But the Butchers Think It Unnecessary.

Now that the work of the Rock Creek Commission is fairly under way, some of the chronic District kickers have been sending the members of the Commission suggestions, by letter and otherwise, to the effect that the slaughter houses around Tonnallytown ought to be abolished, as they polluted the small streams that flow into Rock Creek. They want an official abattoir established at a convenient point where there will be no contamination of the streams, and where an official inspection can be made of all animals slaughtered.

A Herald reporter saw Mr. John H. Crane, who lately had the controversy in relation to the chief clerkship of the Health Office. He said: "Such complaints as you refer to might have been well founded three or four years ago. At that time complaints were made against Kengla & Co., whose stock yard adjoined Secretary Whitney's place, and against other slaughter houses in the vicinity. Since the establishment of the stock yards, slaughter houses, and cold-storage houses at Benning, I have been informed that all these parties have stopped slaughtering on their premises. I am sure that there is no call for the establishment of an official abattoir at this time, and perhaps not for many years to come."

"Said Mr. Carroll, of Harrigan & Co., butchers in the Centre Market: 'The sale of Chicago dressed beef has done away with the slaughtering of cattle to a great extent in the District. The abattoir at Benning is a private concern, but all the slaughtering of beavers, hogs and sheep is done there by the butchers because it is cheap and convenient. They have stock yards and cold storage, and a man can either slaughter his own stock or get it done for a small fee, and then it is put in the cold storage until he wants it. To establish an official abattoir with salaried inspectors and so on, would be a big and useless expense. Better let well enough alone.'"

Dr. Hammett, the Health Officer, however, says: "I think a community of 250,000 people needs an abattoir, officially inspected, so that no foul or diseased meat can be foisted upon the community. I recognize the fact that much has been done by the establishment of the private abattoir at Benning in doing away with the abuses that in late years have been honestly complained of. It will require an act of Congress to remedy these matters, but I am determined, if I can accomplish it, that there shall not be sold a pound of diseased or unsound meat in this District. At Benning there is no inspection of slaughtered meat worth speaking of. The animals, to make the inspection effective, must be inspected before they are killed. I am pressed to death now, but that is one of the first subjects I shall bring to the attention of the Commissioners and to Congress."

BUILDING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Mr. Entwistle's Estimates of the Cost of Running It Next Year.

Building Inspector Entwistle has forwarded to the Commissioners his estimate of the sum required to carry on the business of his department for the ensuing fiscal year. In it he recommends that the salary of Mr. Brady, the chief clerk, be raised from \$1,600 to \$2,000. This position must necessarily be filled by a skilled architect, as to the chief clerk falls the duty of preparing all the designs for the school buildings, police stations, fire engine houses, and other buildings own by the District. Mr. Entwistle also suggests that the salaries of the two assistant inspectors be increased. For the use of his office he asks for \$9,155. For the care of the District Building \$3,008.50 will be required; for repairs to public schools, \$30,000; for engine houses, \$3,500; for police stations, \$3,000; for market houses, \$1,500; for Police Court, \$900; for interior of District Building, \$500, making a total of \$39,550. This estimate, Mr. Entwistle states, is the very lowest that can be made, and should not be reduced in any way. Under the care of the Building Inspecting Department there are 130 buildings that must be kept in good repair. Of this number there are ninety-nine school buildings, three markets, nine police stations and the Police Court, eight engine houses, three truck houses, and the District Building itself. The duties of the Building Inspector's office, as set forth in a statement recently submitted to the Commissioners, are as follows:

"The issuance of permits for the construction and repair of buildings, vaults, park railings, and awnings; the numbering and re-justing of the numbering of all buildings; the examination in detail of all buildings in course of erection or alteration in the District except those owned by the United States; the construction and repair of all buildings owned by the District of Columbia and the preparation of the plans and the specifications for the same."

THE DISTRICT CODE.

The Almost Hopeless Task of Bringing Order Out of the Chaos of Laws.

"Will a District code be adopted at the next session of Congress? No, I do not believe it will be possible to prepare it in time," said a well-known lawyer to a Herald reporter. "Two or three codes have been prepared and a good deal of money has been spent thereon, but they all met with opposition in the House and were never acted on. I had something to do with the one prepared by the late E. C. Ingersoll, and I tell you the task is a herculean one to get up a code that is complete and satisfactory. Congress never has appeared to realize the vast importance of a code of laws to the business and people of the District. The formulating of the code known as the Revised Statutes of the United States occupied the time of three commissioners for nine years. They were paid \$5,000 per annum, with an allowance of \$2,000 per annum for clerk hire. The act providing for codification of the laws of the District provides for the appointment of two commissioners and appropriates only \$3,000—one-half to be paid to each at the completion of the job. Not a cent was allowed for clerk hire, rent and other expenses. The work of codifying the District laws is almost as difficult as that which took so long on the Revised Statutes. If the present commissioners, Messrs. William Stone Abert and Reginald Fendall, succeed in getting the conglomeration of District laws into ship-shape within the next year or two they will accomplish wonders. You see I've been there and I know. No one but a lawyer in fair practice here can realize fully the vexations and oftentimes mis-carriages of justice which arise from our multifarious system, or rather lack of system, of laws in force here. There are as many kinds of law in this District as there were colors in Joseph's coat. We have first, the common law; secondly Maryland law before the cession of the ten miles square; thirdly Virginia law, same; fourthly United States Statutes; fifthly, the ordinances of the Common Council of Washington; sixthly, the ordinances of the Common Council of Georgetown; seventhly, the decrees of the Levy Court; eighthly, the laws of the District Legislature; ninthly, the rules and regulations of the Board of Public Works and the Commissioners. All these varied and often conflicting laws make a legal jumble as difficult to understand and straighten out as it was to escape from the labyrinth of Minos without Ariadne's clew. It is a bad situation from a business and legal point of view."

Improvements on the Palisades.

Permits were issued during the past week for the erection of two handsome dwellings, which will improve the suburban locality of the Palisades of the Potomac by \$10,000. One of these will be built by Mr. Richard Ough at a cost of \$6,000. The house will face the Conduit road, and will be of pressed brick with a stone foundation. It will be two stories in height with an attic and cellar. The dimensions will be 23x44 feet. The other residence will be of frame and will be built for Mr. R. C. Atwood. The cost is estimated at \$4,000.

Building Inspector's Office Revenues. Building Inspector Entwistle has submitted to the Commissioners the following statement, showing the amount received by the Collector of the District of Columbia on account of building permits and for the use of water for building purposes during the month of July: 213 new buildings, \$288, 157 repairs, etc., \$157, 10 awnings, \$10, 73 railings, \$73, 9,111 cubic feet of vaults, \$237.57. For use of water, \$217.32. Total, \$1,130.89. The receipts for June were \$1,511.30.

Tyler & Rutherford have sold to Mr. Robert Proctor for Mr. Detweiler, of the firm of Judd & Detweiler, a lot on the south side of F street, between Fifth and Sixth streets northwest. The lot, for which the sum of \$16,000 was paid, has a frontage of 41 feet and a depth of 25 feet. At present the property is improved by three two-story brick houses utilized for offices. It is the intention of Mr. Proctor, the present owner, to tear down these buildings and erect a six or eight-story office building upon the property.

BUILDING FAIRLY ACTIVE.

JUDGING BY THE NUMBER OF PERMITS TAKEN OUT.

Most of the New Buildings of Slight Cost—Many Small Houses to Be Built in the Southwestern Section—Total Permits Issued, 103.

The activity in building operations, present and prospective, continues. This is shown by the large number of building permits which continue to be taken out every week. The total number issued in the week ending on Friday was even larger than the previous week, when the largest number in a long time were taken out. But while the number of permits issued last week was large, they were mostly for small and inexpensive buildings. The total estimated cost of them named in the permits was but \$196,800, while the estimated cost of the buildings for which permits were taken out the previous week was over \$400,000.

A feature of the permits the past week was the small number taken out for the northeast section, in which building operations have been specially active all spring and summer. The southeast now shows greater activity and several new rows of small dwellings that can be rented at moderate rates will be erected there.

The number of permits issued by Building Inspector Entwistle during the week ending on Friday, was 37, covering the erection of 103 buildings, to aggregate in cost \$196,800. Of this number 40 will be constructed in the northwest section to cost \$100,800, 5 to cost \$4,000 in the southwest section, 9 to cost \$38,900 in the northeast; 34 to cost \$41,700 to be built in the southeast section, and 15 to be built in the county at a cost of \$21,400.

Following are the permits in detail issued up to the close of business on August 7:

One three-story and cellar brick store and dwelling, 20x70 feet, for C. E. King on lot 8, square 238, No. 1803 Fourteenth street northwest, to cost \$6,000.

One three-story and cellar brick dwelling, 20x34 feet, for W. S. Plager on lot 74, square 619; No. 35 M street northwest, to cost \$4,000.

One three-story and cellar brick store and dwelling, 18x48 feet, for Thomas Smith on lot 1, square 117, No. 1901 L street northwest, to cost \$5,000.

Six two-story brick dwellings, 12x26 feet, for H. H. Carter, on lots 21 to 24, square 21; Nos. 2522 to 2532 E street northwest, to cost \$5,000.

One two-story brick dwelling, 18 feet 6 inches by 28 feet, for Joseph Simms, on lot 6, square 309; No. 1611 Twelfth street northwest, to cost \$16,000.

One three-story, attic and cellar, brick dwelling, 25x48 feet, for J. D. Morgan, on lot 66, square 218; No. 919 Fifteenth street northwest, to cost \$18,000.

One two-story and cellar frame dwelling, 31x25 feet 6 inches, for E. T. Davis on lot 12, block 3, South Brookland, corner Frankfort street and Twelfth street extended, to cost \$800.

Four two-story frame dwellings, 14x28 feet, for F. R. Homer on Whitney avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, county, to cost \$2,300.

Six two-story brick dwellings, 15 feet 5 inches by 28 feet, for J. H. Duvall on lots 8 and 9, square 1075, Nos. 418 to 428, Fifteenth street southeast, to cost \$12,000.

Three two-story brick dwellings, 15x26 feet, for Michael Lindner on lot 9, square 1000, Nos. 1231, 1233, and 1235 alley southeast, to cost \$1,300.

Seven two-story and basement brick dwellings, 15x34 feet, for A. and J. W. Frey on lots A and B, square 13, Nos. 1210 to 1216 Twenty-fifth street and Nos. 2501 to 2505 M street northwest, to cost \$10,500.

Two two-story and basement brick dwellings, 13x37 feet, for W. H. Dyer on lot 6, square 100, Nos. 1111 and 1113 Twenty-first street northwest, to cost \$3,500.

One two-story and basement brick dwelling, 19x14 feet, for J. H. Burrell on lot 13, square 154; No. 1716 street northwest, to cost \$5,300.

Two two-story and basement brick dwellings, 19 feet 2 inches by 100 feet, for William H. H. Gorham, on lots 54 and 55, square 361; Nos. 1911 and 1913 Vermont avenue northwest, to cost \$6,000.

One two-story brick stable, 18x21 feet, for Mrs. Julia O'Hare, in rear of No. 816 Thirtieth street northwest, to cost \$2,000.

One two-story brick dwelling, 13 feet 6 inches by 28 feet, for Felix May, on lot 17, square 555; No. 311 Third street southwest, to cost \$1,000.

Seven two-story and basement brick dwellings, 16 feet 8 inches by 60 feet, for J. H. Meriwether, on lots A and B, square 273; Nos. 2002 and 2004 Twelfth street, and 1201 to 1209 U street northwest, to cost \$7,500.

Seven two-story and basement brick dwellings, 14 feet 9 inches by 33 feet, for J. Robert Brooks on lots 3, 4, and 5, square 43, Nos. 2300 to 2312 G street northwest, to cost \$19,000.

One two-story and cellar brick store and dwelling, 23x45 feet, for Hugh McCaffrey on lot 5, square 970, Nos. 801 Eleventh street southeast, to cost \$3,300.

One two-story brick dwelling, 16x29 feet, for L. Schaub on lot 81, Eighth street extended, county, to cost \$1,200.

One two-story and cellar brick dwelling, 17x30 feet, for J. H. Meriwether on lot 13, square 554, No. 1311 Third street northwest, to cost \$3,000.

Five two-story and basement brick dwellings, 15x33 feet, for George W. Gessford on lots 21 to 25, square 959, Nos. 200 to 208 Tenth street southeast, to cost \$10,000.

Four two-story brick dwellings, 12 feet 6 inches by 32 feet, for O'Neill & Mockabee on lot 15, square 649, Nos. 62 to 70 G street southwest, to cost \$3,000.

One two-story and cellar brick store and dwelling, 20 feet 8 inches by 64 feet, for C. M. Smoot on lot 1, square 753, Nos. 900 E street northeast, to cost \$4,400.

Six three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16 feet 8 inches by 32 feet 6 inches, for

John F. Miller on lots 55 to 59, square 676, Nos. 27 to 37 I street northeast, to cost \$18,000.

Four two-story brick dwellings, 19x33 feet, for P. N. Dwyer on lot 2, square 880, Nos. 601 to 607 Virginia avenue southeast, to cost \$4,500.

One two-story and cellar brick dwelling, 20 feet 3 inches by 40 feet, for H. McCauley on lot 31, square 92, No. 1725 Twenty-first street northeast, to cost \$4,500.

Four two-story frame dwellings, 12x28 feet, for John M. Buckley on Kearney street, Fort Reno, county, to cost \$1,000.

One two-story and cellar brick store and dwelling, 20x49 feet, for J. H. Lewis on lot 3, square north of square 980, No. 1126 K street northeast, to cost \$3,000.

One two-story and cellar frame dwelling, 20 x38 feet, for Mary F. Webster on lot 5, block 37, Kenyon street, Pleasant Plains, county, to cost \$1,800.

One two-story frame dwelling, 25x30 feet, for Herron & Ramey on Ninth and Erie streets, Brightwood Park, county, to cost \$1,900.

One two-story frame dwelling, 25x30 feet, for Herron & Ramey on Ninth and Flint streets, Brightwood Park, county, to cost \$1,900.

One two-story attic and cellar brick dwelling, 23x44 feet for Richard Ough on the Conduit road, "Palisades of the Potomac," county, to cost \$6,000.

One two-story and cellar frame dwelling, 22x48 feet, for R. C. Atwood, on the Conduit road, "Palisades of the Potomac," county, to cost \$4,000.

One two-story and basement brick dwelling, 20x34 feet, for J. W. Lowell on lot 13, square 861, No. 632 E street northeast, to cost \$3,500.

Eight two-story brick dwellings, 13x25 feet, for George T. Kilpatrick on lot 14, square 1041, Nos. 1318 to 1332 alley southeast, to cost \$4,500.

Seven two-story brick dwellings, 13x26 feet, for George T. Kilpatrick on lot 14, square 1041, Nos. 1319 to 1331 C street southeast, to cost \$5,600.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

G. M. Beckett has sold to F. I. Gregory for \$5,100 part 1, block 3, Le Droit Park, 16x50 feet, No. 537 Florida avenue northwest.

Washington Danenhower has sold to Sue B. Adams for \$4,500 sub. 31, square 754, 17x98 feet on Second street, between F and G north-east.

Rebecca S. Merriam has sold to J. B. Baldy for \$7,500 sub. 238 square 362, 18.75x92.50 feet on T street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest.

The District of Columbia has bought of W. H. Ruff for \$8,480 lots 13 and 14, square 778, 110 feet on G street and 75 feet on Third street northeast.

E. M. Halstead has bought for \$7,500 of C. H. Fickling property on Stoddard street, west of Washington street, Georgetown, 35x150 feet in size.

S. J. Prescott has purchased for \$4,500 of Julia A. Jacobs lots 12 and 13, square 934, 19x106 feet on Ninth, between G and H streets northeast.

Jesse Cook has bought of J. C. Churchill for \$4,000 part 5, Breed's sub. of S. P. B.'s sub., lots 50, etc., Mount Pleasant, 103 feet front on Centre street.

H. L. Cranford has purchased for \$15,675 of John Cammack lot 8, square 239, 50x156 feet 9 inches on Fourteenth street, between Riggs and R streets northwest.

T. F. Schneider has sold to A. S. Johnson for \$12,000 sub. 248, square 156, 20x93.50 feet on Q street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets northwest.

J. H. Phillips has bought for \$6,300 of Daniel Birtwell lot 18, square 736, 57 feet 6 inches by 108 feet 5 1/2 inches on D street, between First and Second streets northeast.

Joseph Auerbach has purchased for \$7,500 of Aaron R. Shepherd sub. 117, square 152, 21x67 feet 6 inches on Eighteenth street, between S and T streets northwest.

G. W. Phillips has sold for \$7,000 to E. G. Fischer sub. 16; square 94, fronting 22 feet on Massachusetts avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first street northwest.

Emily J. Mercer has sold to Ellen D. Farish for \$7,500 sub. lot 45, square 192, 17 feet 6 inches by 80 feet on R street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth street northwest.

Barnes & Weaver have sold through J. H. Gray & Co. the three-story pressed brick dwelling No. 916 T street northwest, to James Baldy for \$7,500. The former owner was Dr. A. C. Merriam.

Alexia Williamson has purchased of M. Willian for \$5,000 sub. 23, square 103, 20 feet 4 1/2 inches by 120 feet 3 1/2 inches on G street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets northwest.

Barnes & Weaver have sold for William Bryan a piece of property containing 2,000 square feet of land on O street, between First and Third, for \$5,000. The purchaser, Mr. George C. Escher, intends building a row of houses thereon.

The Commissioners have leased from Philip Hutchinson the premises on Harrison street, between Fillmore and Monroe streets, in Anacostia, for the purposes of a police station. The lease is for one year, and runs until July 1, 1892. The rent is \$200 per annum.

Captain James Buchanan has sold to Angus Crawford, of Virginia, through J. B. Wimer, a lot containing 4,700 square feet of land on Kalamora avenue, in Washington Heights. Mr. Crawford contemplates erecting a house there in the near future. He paid \$4,500 for the property.

C. B. Baker with J. B. Wimer has sold for Dr. Harris two lots on T street in Eckington to Mr. Charles Thompson. The lots are each 50x100, and \$6,000 was the price paid for them. This price shows the steady advance in value of property in that suburb, as it is the largest sum paid for land in Eckington east of the railroad track.

James B. Wimer has sold for James G. Hill to Mrs. Sophia Louisa Rutherford lot 61, square 96, which adjoins Mr. Hill's present residence, at the corner of Hopkins Place and O street northwest. The lot has a frontage of 21 feet and a depth of 100. The price paid was \$5,425. Mrs. Rutherford purchased the land for the purpose of erecting a handsome residence upon it.